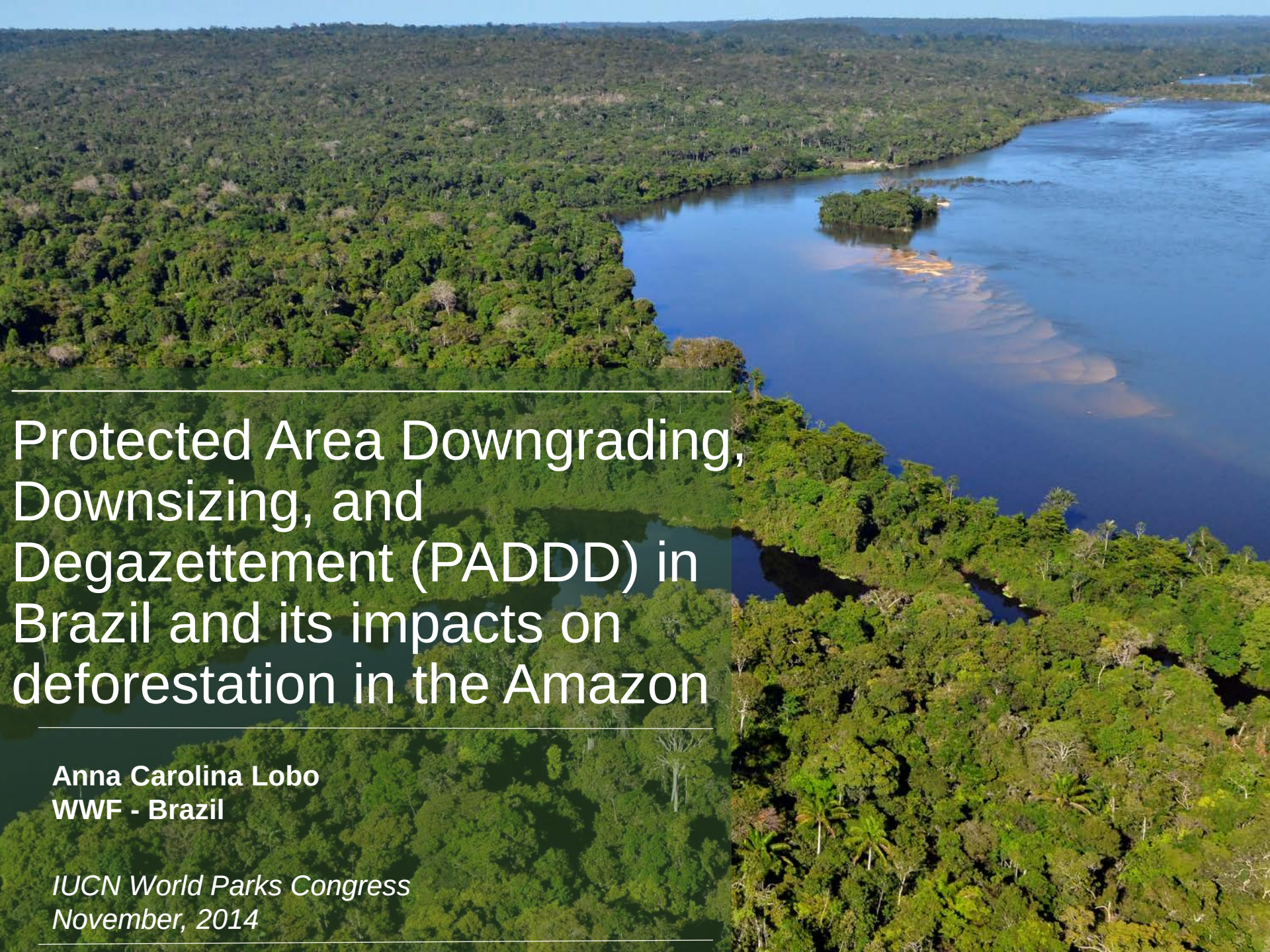


Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement (PADDD) in Brazil and its impacts on deforestation in the Amazon

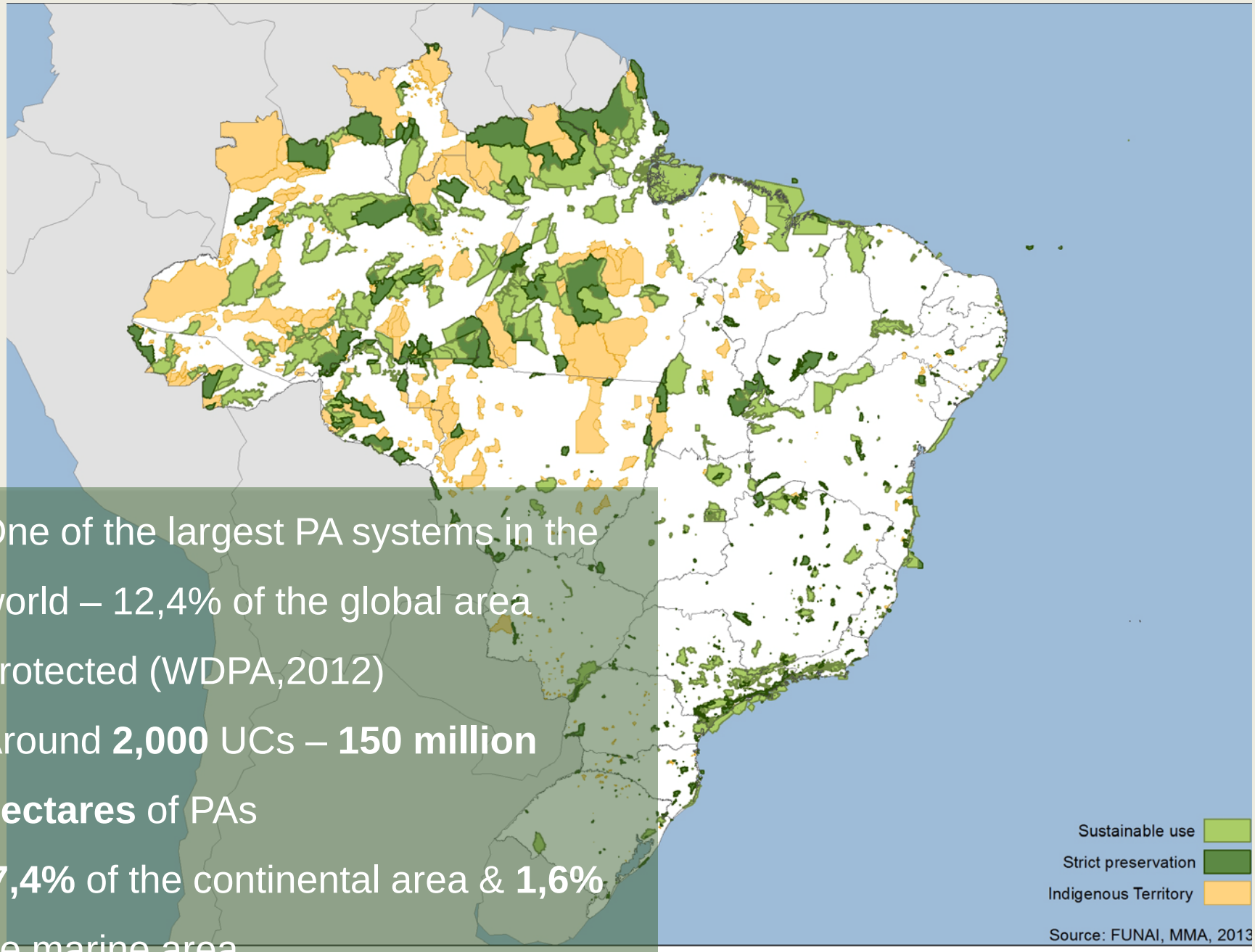
Anna Carolina Lobo
WWF - Brazil

IUCN World Parks Congress
November, 2014

Preliminary results

Partnership between WWF-Brazil, WWF-US, University of Maryland & University of Pernambuco

Shalynn Pack, Mariana Ferreira, Roppa Krithivasan, Jennifer Murrow, Michael Mascia, and Enrico Bernard



- ✓ One of the largest PA systems in the world – 12,4% of the global area protected (WDPA,2012)
- ✓ Around **2,000** UCs – **150 million hectares** of PAs
- ✓ **17,4%** of the continental area & **1,6%** of the marine area

PADDD in Brazil

- Bernard et al., 2014 *Conservation Biology*
- 93 protected areas suffered PADDD in Brazil since 1981
- Most of the events (74% of the total) occurred between 2008 and 2012
- 5.2 million hectares of PAs were lost

Conservation Biology

Essay

Downgrading, Downsizing, Degazettement, and Reclassification of Protected Areas in Brazil

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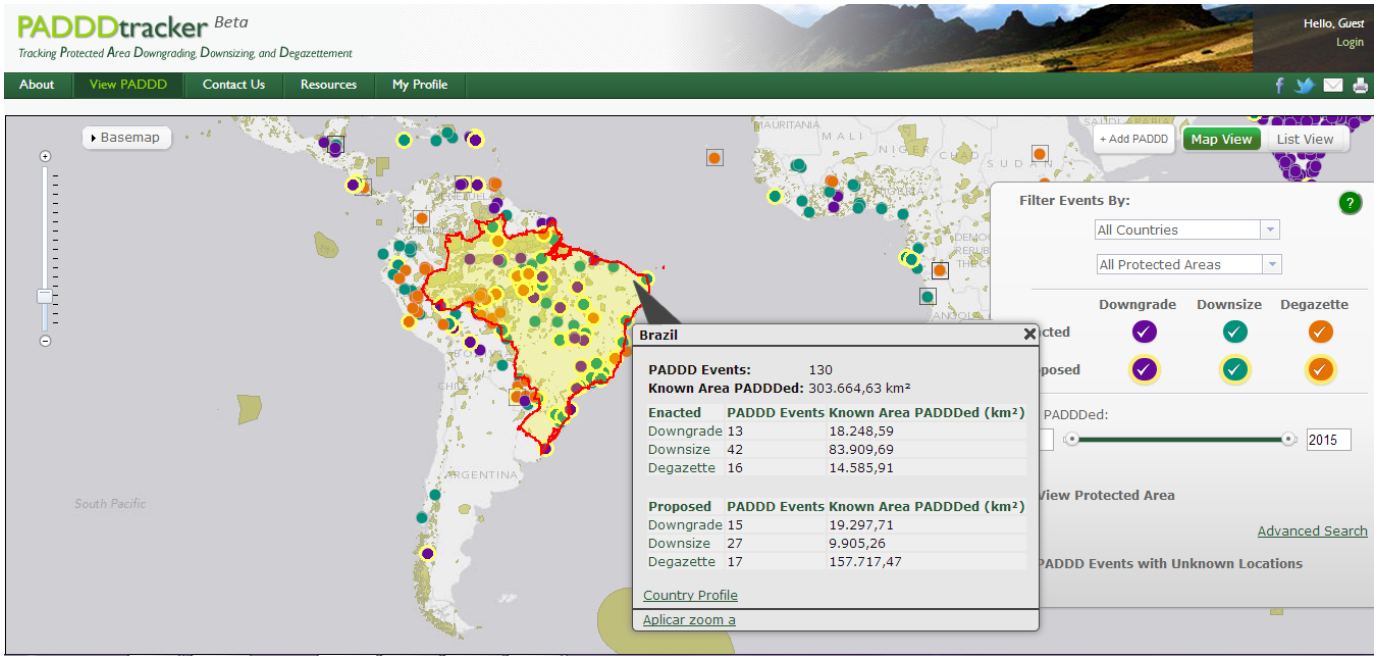
Abstract: *Protected areas (PAs) are key elements for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. Brazil has the largest PA system in the world, covering approximately 220 million ha. This system expanded rapidly in the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s. Recent events in Brazil, however, have led to an increase in PA downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADDD). Does this reflect a shift in the country's PA policy? We analyzed the occurrence, frequency, magnitude, type, spatial distribution, and causes of changes in PA boundaries and categories in Brazil. We identified 93 PADDD events from 1981 to 2012. Such events increased in frequency since 2008 and were ascribed primarily to generation and transmission of electricity in Amazonia. In Brazilian parks and reserves, 7.3 million ha were affected by PADDD events, and of these, 5.2 million ha were affected by downsizing or degazetting. Moreover, projects being considered by the Federal Congress may degazette 2.1 million ha of PA in Amazonia alone. Relaxing the protection status of existing PAs is proving to be politically easy in Brazil, and the recent increase in frequency and extension of PADDD reflects a change in governmental policy. By taking advantage of chronic deficiencies in financial and personnel resources and surveillance, disputes over land tenure, and the slowness of the Brazilian justice, government agencies have been implementing PADDD without consultation of civil society. If parks and reserves are to maintain their integrity, there will need to be investments in Brazilian PAs and a better understanding of the benefits PAs*

How have legal changes altered Brazil's protected areas?

Methods

- Created database of all PADDD in Brazil
  - 20 variables for each event
- Mapped spatial extent of all PADDD in the Amazon
- Uploaded all data to *www.PADDDtracker.org*

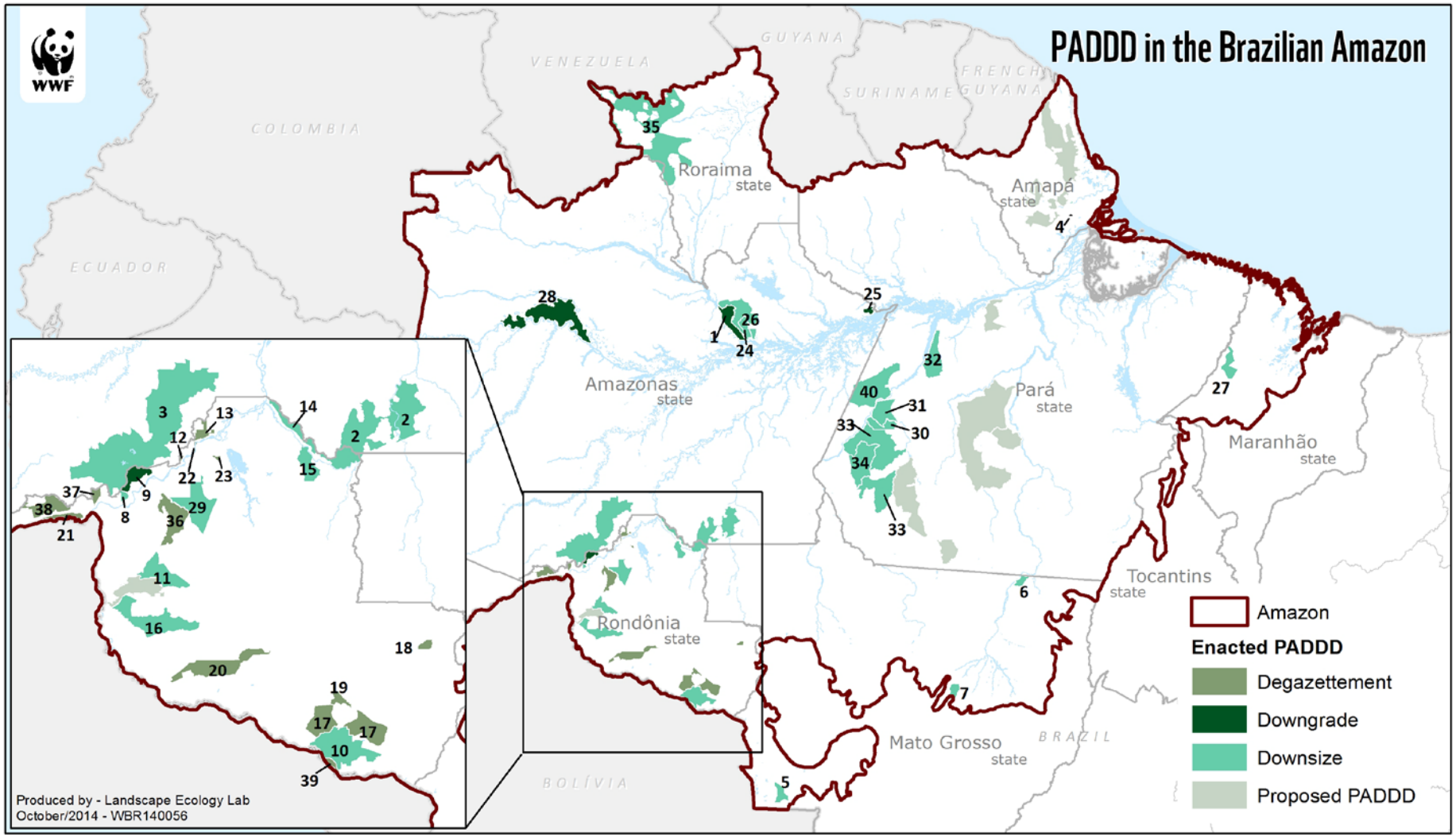


Results

There were 41 cases of PADDD in the Amazon – nearly one third of all the Brazilian cases – from 1988 to 2014

Rural settlements

Hydropower development



1 - PN de Anavilhanas
2 - PN dos Campos Amazônicos
3 - PN Mapinguari
4 - RPPN Seringal Triunfo
5 - PE Serra de Santa Bárbara
6 - PE Xingu
7 - ESEC Rio Ronuro
8 - ESEC Antônio Mujica Nava
9 - ESEC Serra dos Três Irmãos
10 - PE Corumbiara
11 - PE Guajará Mirim
12 - FLORSU Rio Vermelho C
13 - FLORSU Rio Madeira B
14 - FLORSU Rio Machado
15 - RESEX Rio Preto/Jacundá
16 - RESEX Rio Pacaás Novos
17 - FLORSU Rio Mequéns
18 - FLORSU Rio Rosevelt
19 - PE Serra dos Parecis
20 - FLORSU Rio São Domingos
21 - FLORSU Rio Abunã
22 - APA Rio Madeira
23 - PE Candeias
24 - PE Rio Negro - Setor Sul
25 - PE Nhamundá
26 - APA ME do Rio Negro
27 - FLONA de Crepori*
28 - RDS Mamirauá
29 - FLONA Bom Futuro
30 - FLONA Itaituba I
31 - FLONA Itaituba II
32 - FLONA Tapajós
33 - APA Tapajós
34 - FLONA Crepori
35 - FLONA Roraima
36 - RE Ex. Jaci-Paraná
37 - FLORSU do Rio Vermelho B
38 - RE do Rio Vermelho (D)
39 - FLOREX de Laranjeiras
40 - PN da Amazônia

* Protected area have another classification - 'Proposed/ Degazettement'.

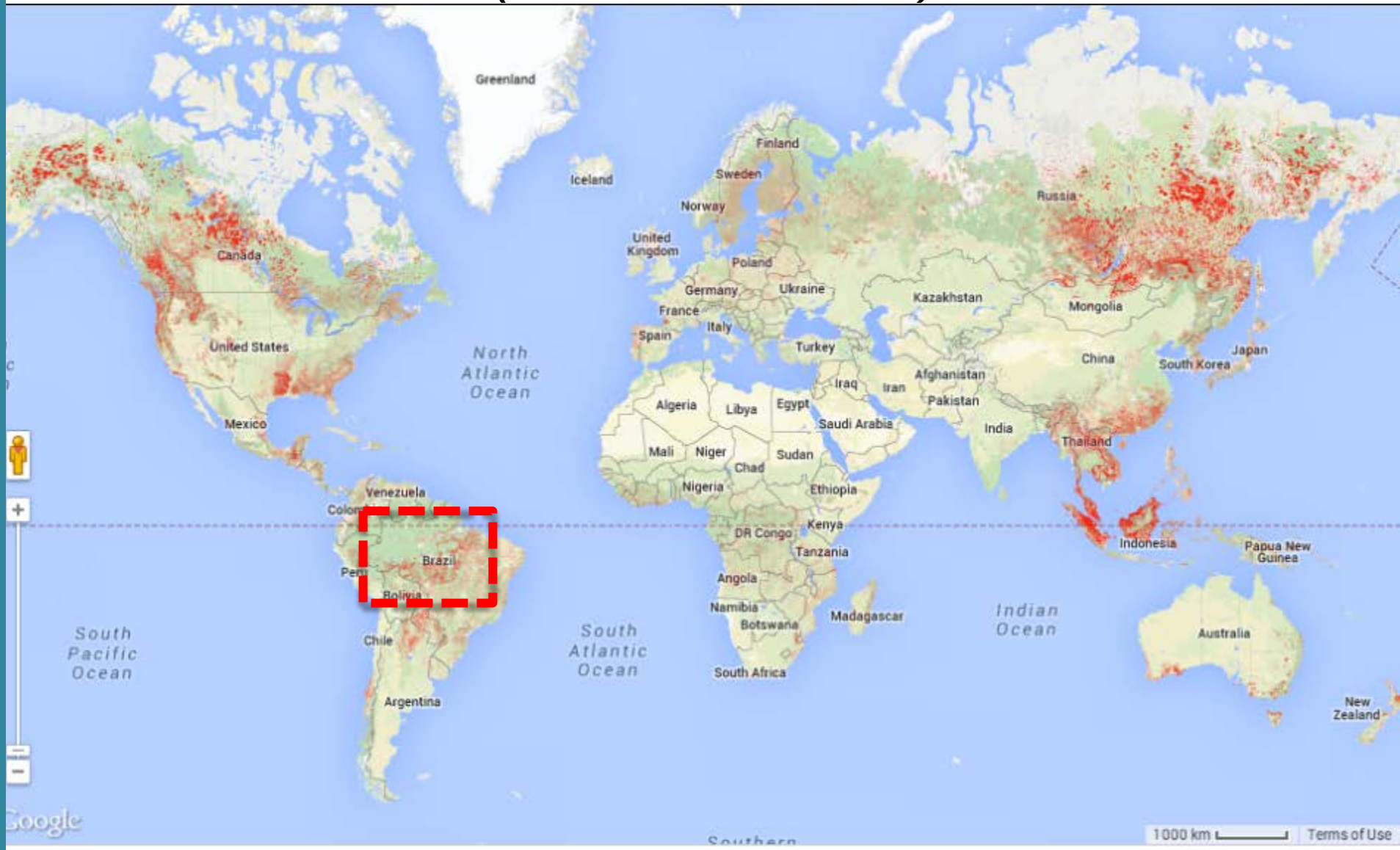
N

0 250 500 Km

Does PADDD impacted deforestation in Brazil?

Deforestation 2000-2012

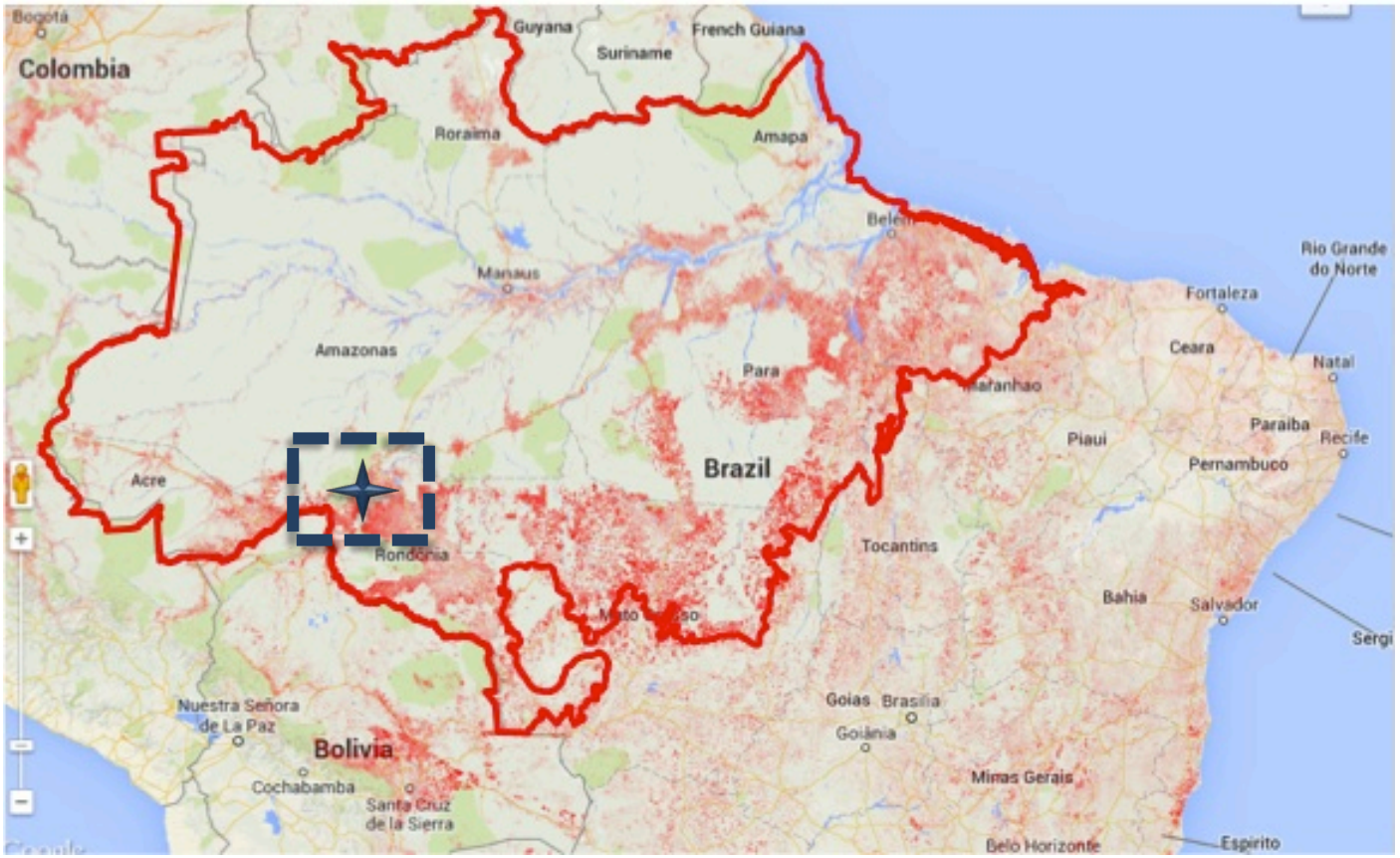
(Hansen et al. 2014)

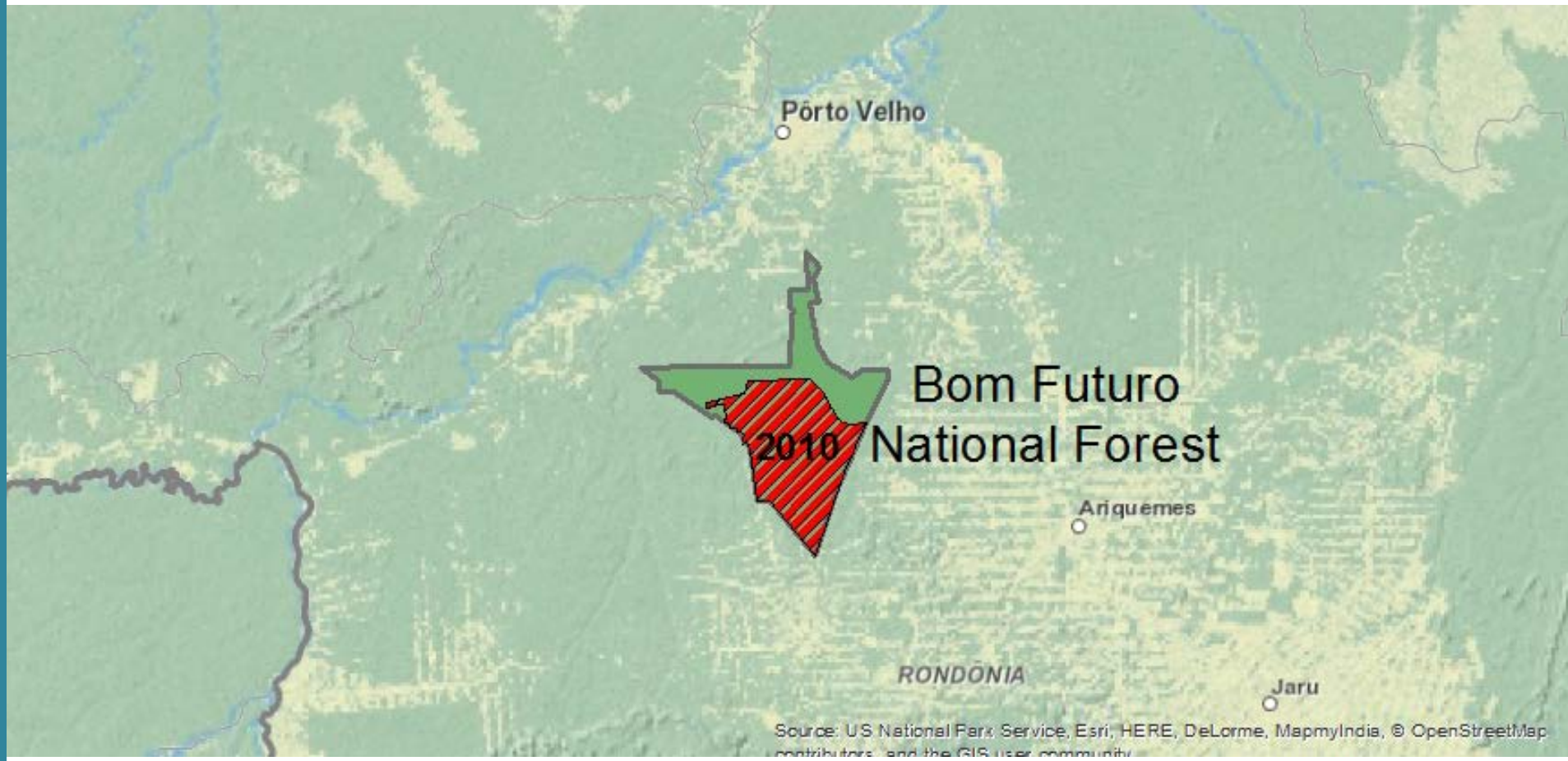


Compared deforestation among 3 land types

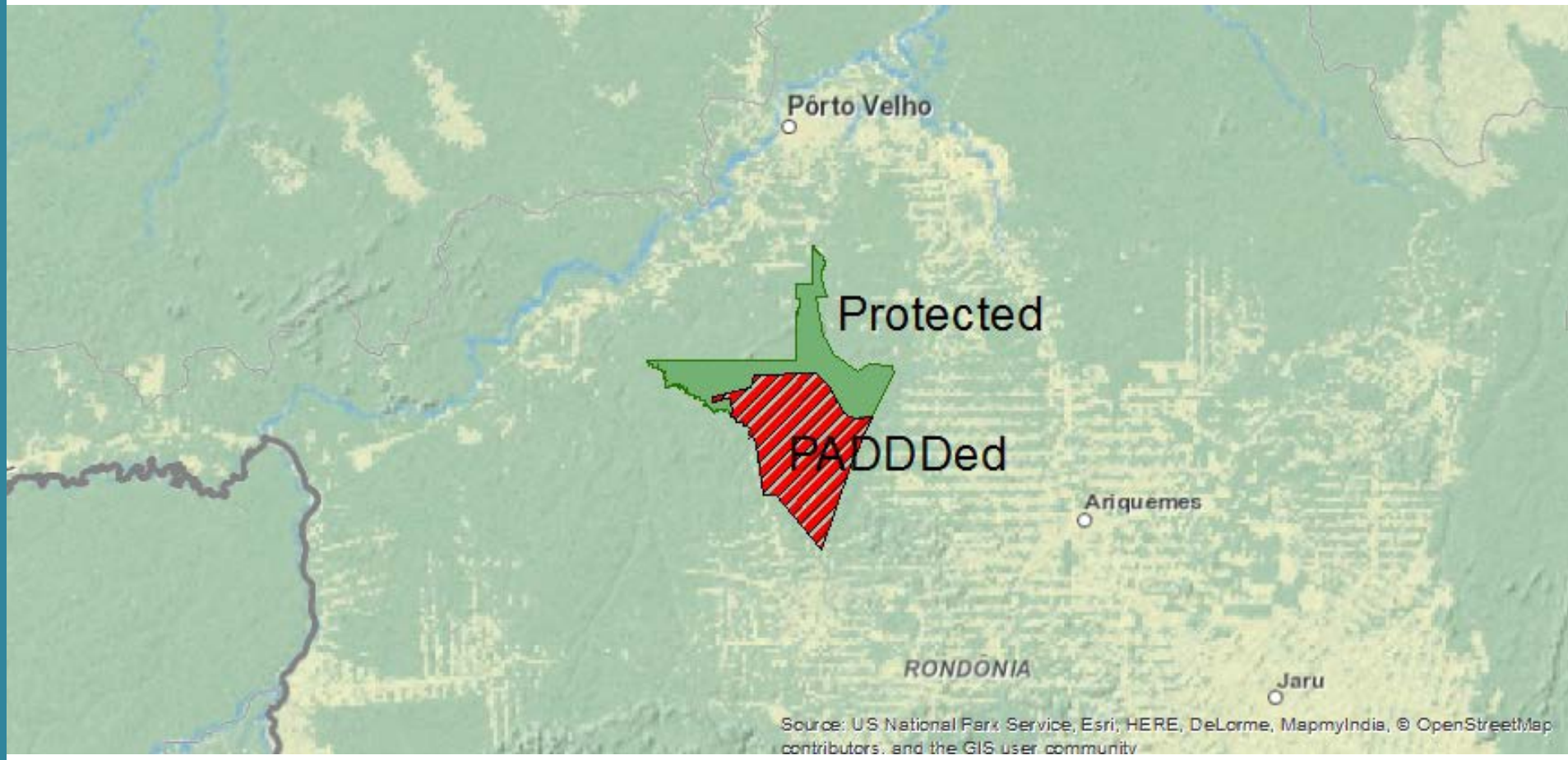
PADDDed, protected, & never-protected

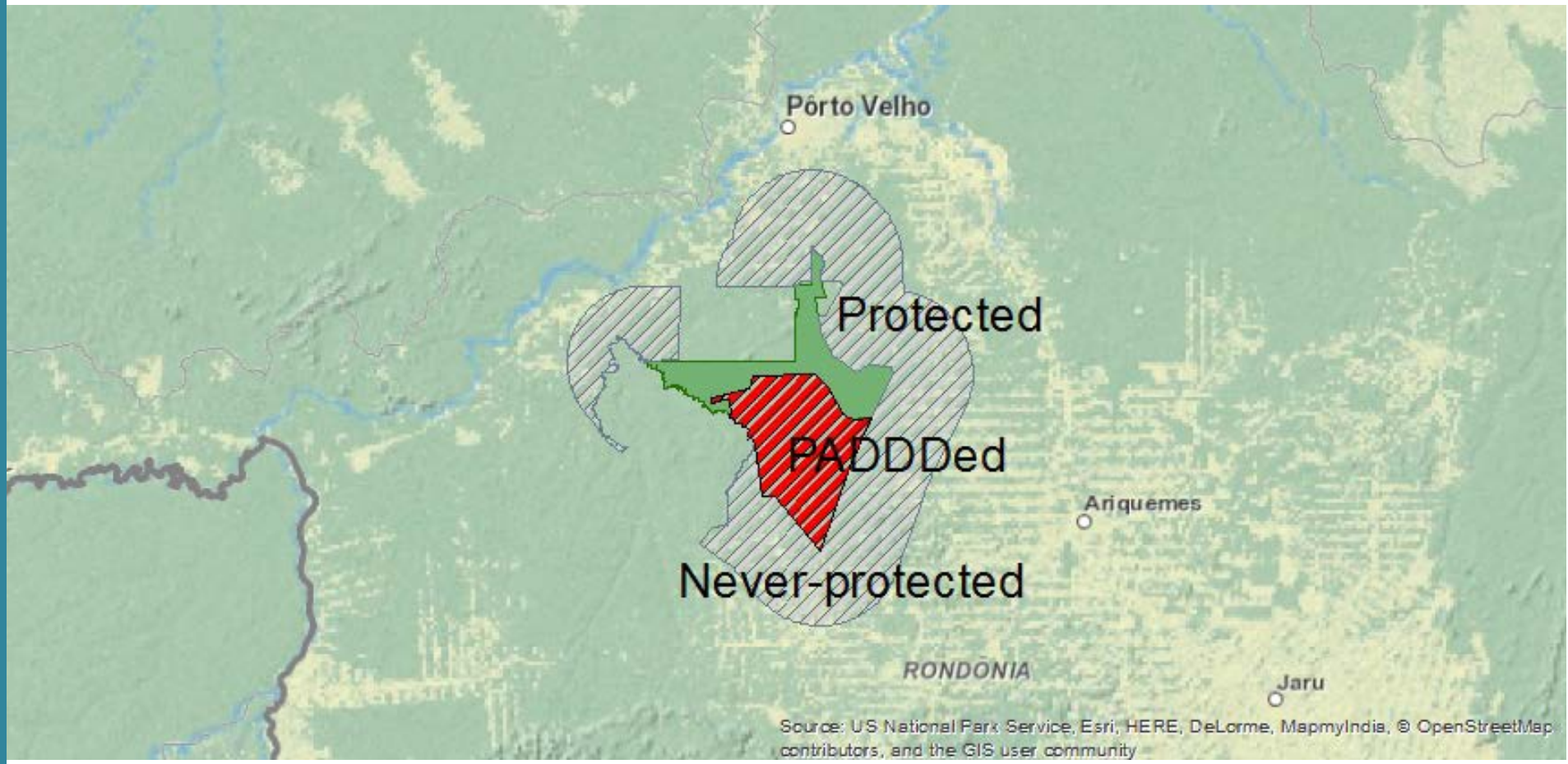
Ex. Bom Futuro National Forest



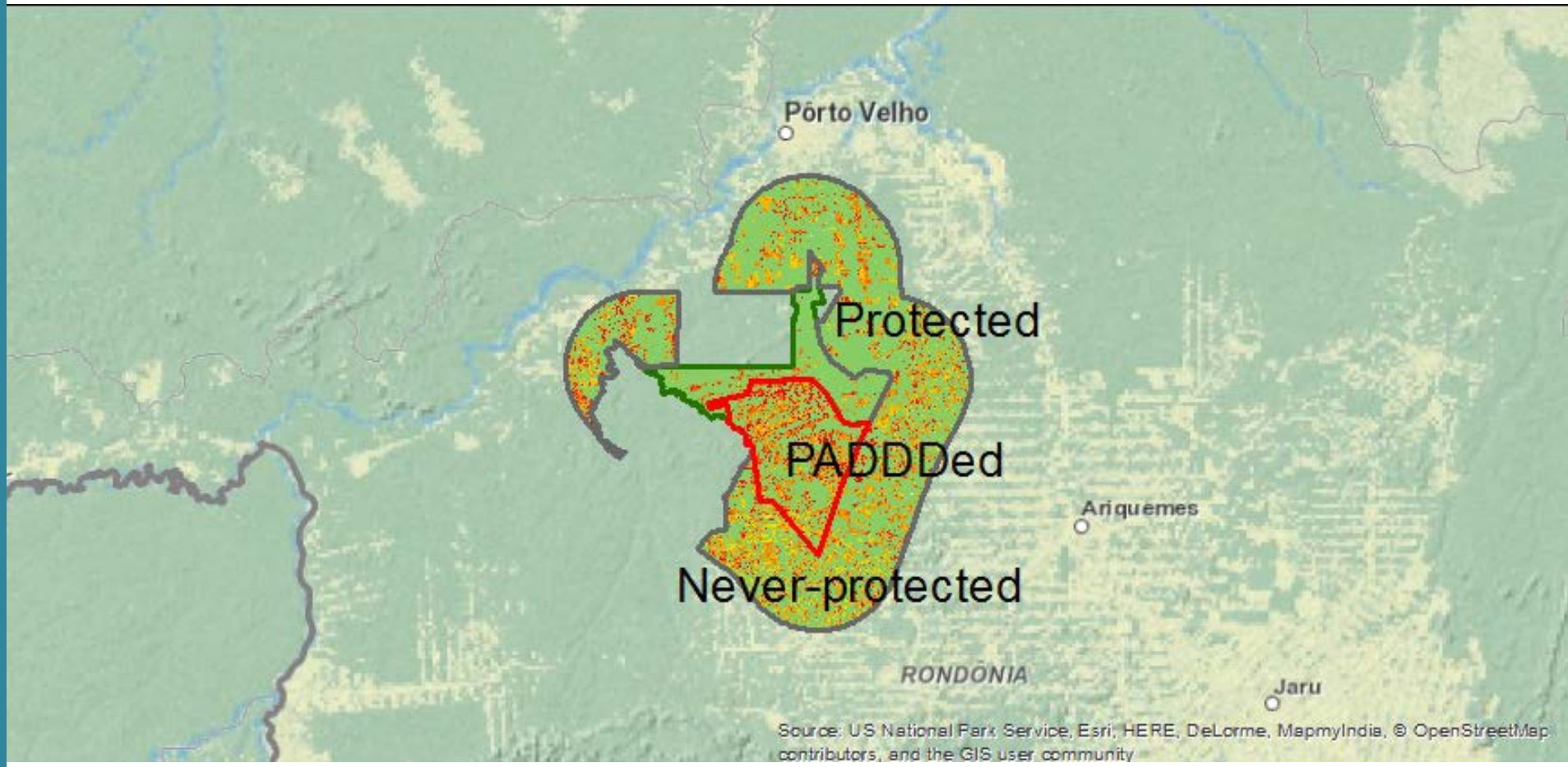

Porto Velho
Bom Futuro
National Forest
2010
Ariquemes
RONDONIA
Jaru
Source: US National Park Service, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap

Spatial analysis:


Pôrto Velho
Protected
PADDDed
Ariquemes
RONDÔNIA
Jaru
Source: US National Park Service, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community


Pôrto Velho
Protected
PADDDed
Never-protected
Ariquemes
RONDONIA
Jaru
Source: US National Park Service, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Deforestation in Bom Futuro



Year in which forest loss was primarily detected:

2001…

…2012

No loss

On average, deforestation rates in downsized areas were 144 times greater than rates in their remaining protected areas

All PADDDed areas in Amazon

– ***Overall, PADDDed areas were 18.5 times more deforested than protected areas***

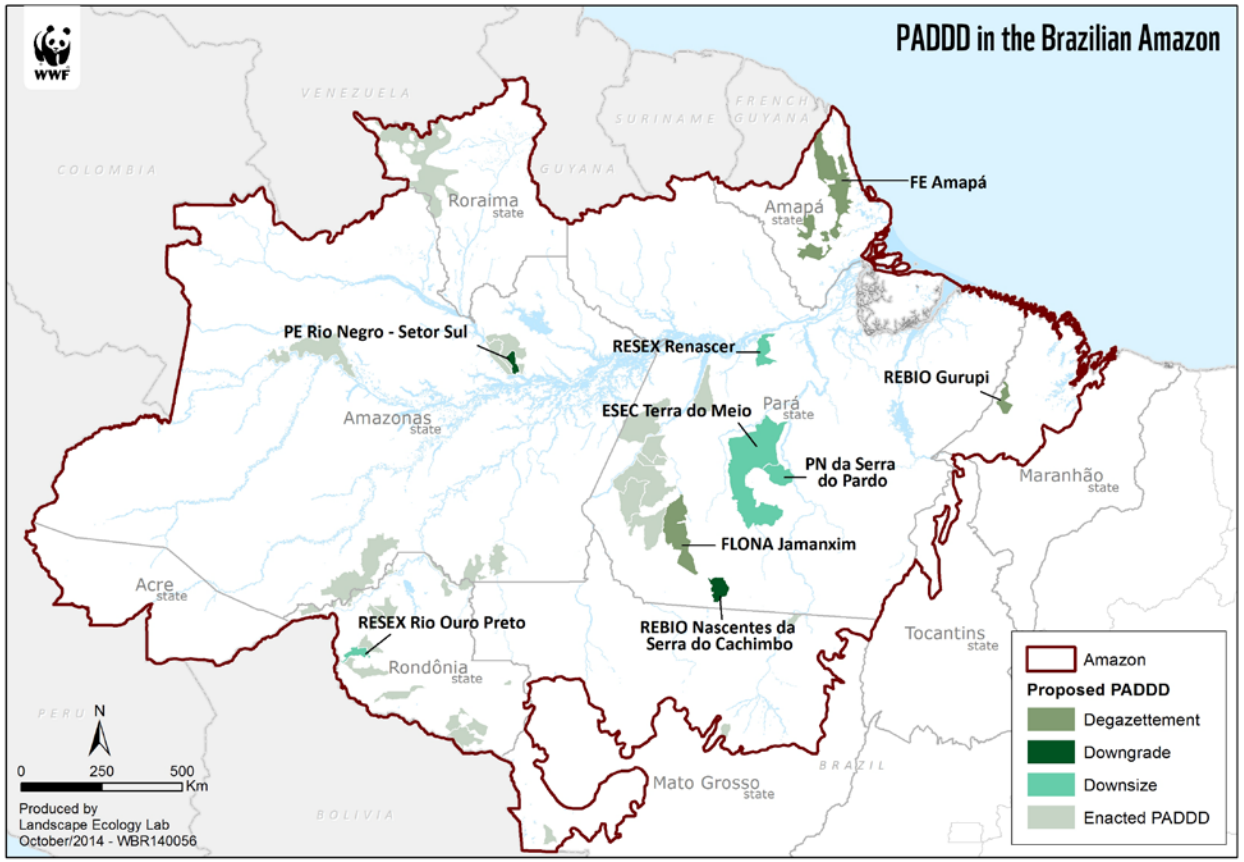
…and 2.65 times more than areas that were never protected at all

PADDD significantly increased deforestation rates in Brazilian protected areas

Implications

PADDD undermines political agreements on conservation

- 27 active proposals of PADDD in Brazil
- 1/3 in the Amazon
- May impact 4.5 million hectares
- Draft bill for a new Mining Code may open 10 % of all strict protection areas to mining



Juruena não pode pagar a conta da geração de energia

12 Novembro 2013 | 3 Comments

por WWF-Brasil

O WWF-Brasil vem construindo junto aos setores privado e governamental um método que aponta os locais menos impactantes do ponto de vista socioambiental para a construção de hidrelétricas na Amazônia e outros biomas. Logo, causam grande surpresa as declarações públicas da Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE) sobre a necessidade de se reduzir o Parque Nacional do Juruena (MT/AM) para a construção das usinas de São Simão Alto e Salto Augusto Baixo.

Está claro que o possível sacrifício de um patrimônio de todos os brasileiros foi comunicado unilateralmente pelo setor elétrico, sem um debate amplo e democrático sobre alternativas de locais para os empreendimentos, de fontes variadas para a geração de energia, quanto aos impactos na área protegida e nas comunidades em seu entorno

© Zig Koch / WWF

Projeto libera mineração em Parques e de quebra muda SNUC

Daniele Bragança - 28/11/13

Estrada ameaça sítio do Patrimônio Natural Mundial

13 Novembro 2013 | 2 Comments

por Aldem Bourscheit, especialista em Políticas Públicas do WWF-Brasil*

Tramita no Congresso Nacional um desabalado projeto de lei que pretende abrir, "na marra", a Estrada do Colono, cortando ao meio o Parque Nacional do Iguaçu. O autor da façanha é um deputado paranaense do PT, partido governista, que aposta na iniciativa para turbinar sua reeleição em 2014. A iniciativa, todavia, é pura quimera desenvolvimentista, ameaça a conservação da Mata Atlântica e está baseada em premissas incorretas e distorcidas.

O Parque Nacional do Iguaçu fica no oeste do Paraná, foi o primeiro sítio brasileiro reconhecido como Patrimônio Natural Mundial pelas Nações

© ICMBIO/Parque Nacional do Iguaçu Enlarge

Recommendations

- PADDD needs transparent and binding legal policies
- PADDD proposals should require:
  - Technical studies
  - Public consultations
  - Maps & online information


SENADO FEDERAL

PROJETO DE LEI DO SENADO Nº 205, DE 2007

O CONGRESSO NACIONAL decreta:

JUSTIFICAÇÃO

Juruena free from dams: one big win!

- Two power plants were planned to be built inside Juruena National Park
- Reduction of the park and potential flooding of 40,000 ha of PAs
- WWF-Brazil Campaign #SOS Juruena launched in June, 2014
- Online petition with 25,000 signatures
- In November, both dams were excluded from government plans until 2023


Thank you!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